




NOAA-CDC Heat Health Summit
**Heat and Health in Maryland
in an Era of Climate Change**

NOAA Silver Spring Metro Complex
Silver Spring, MD
October 28, 2014



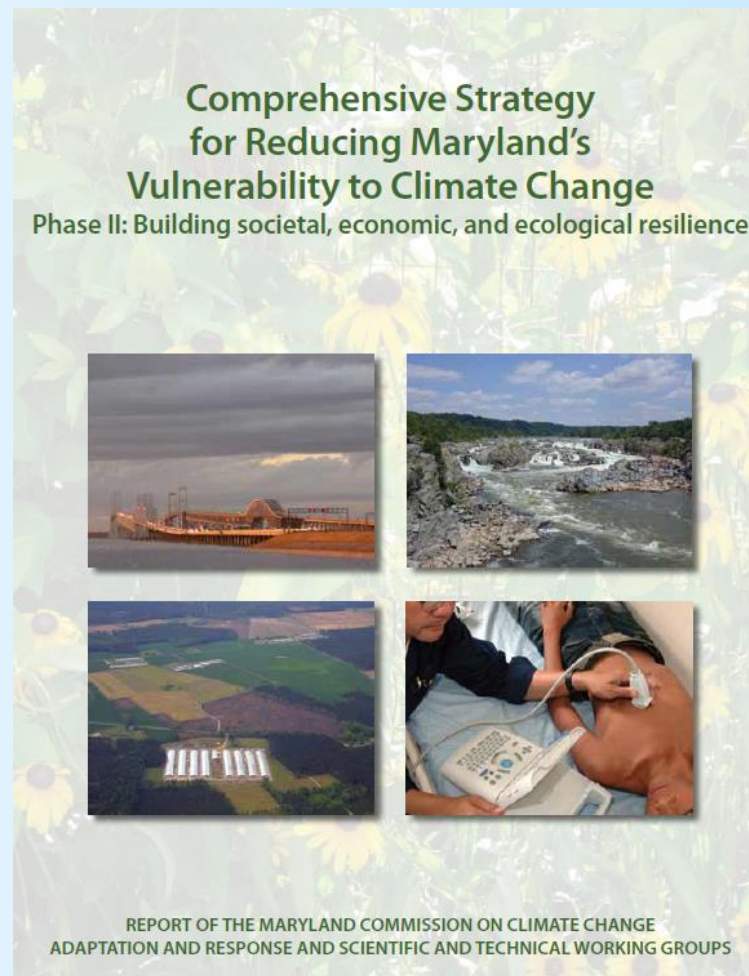
How Do We Make Maryland “Weather-Ready” and “Climate Ready”?

- Relevance of forecasting time scales to public health planning purposes
- Extreme heat forecasts in the context of the Maryland Climate Change Action Plan
- What does public health need?

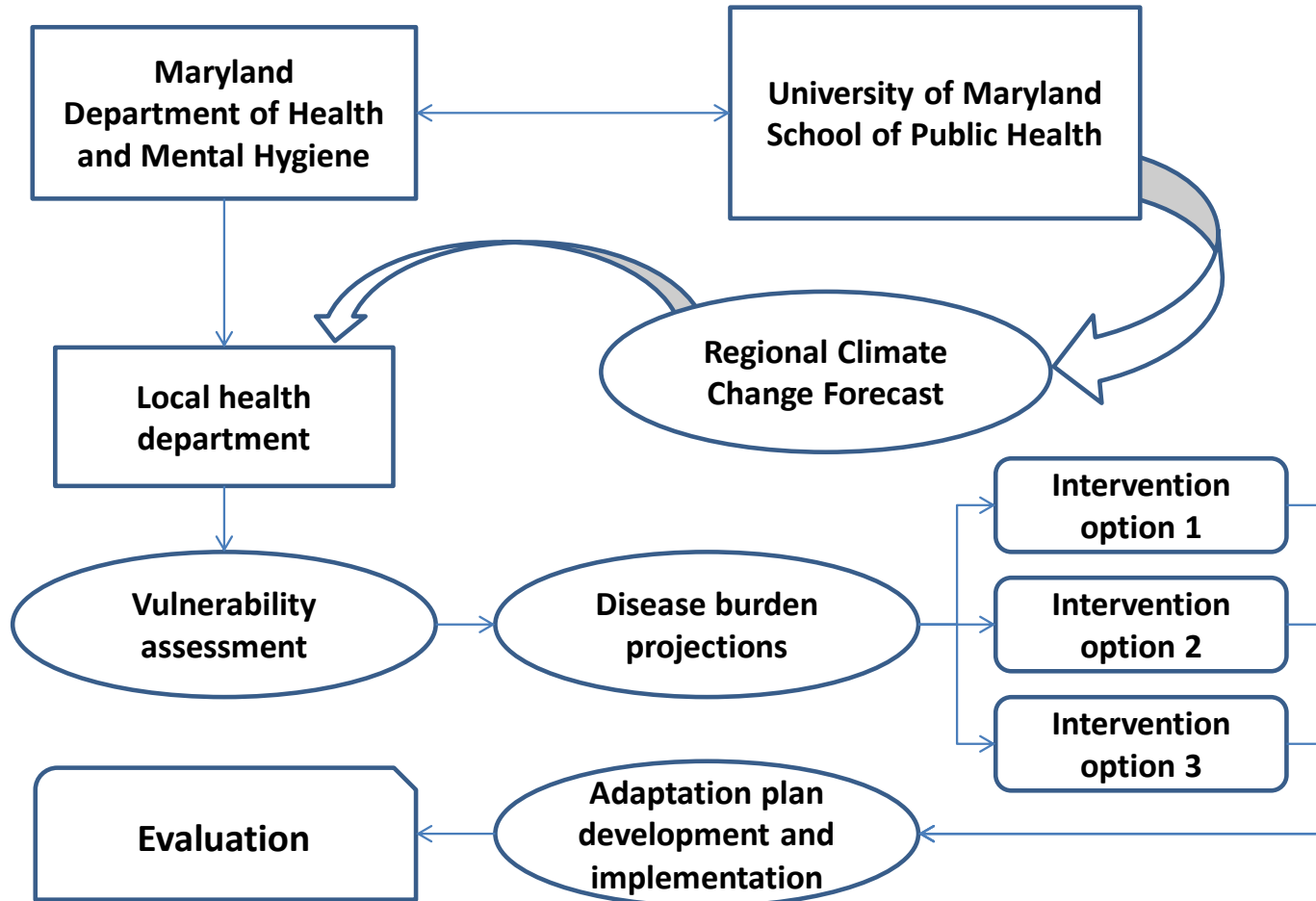


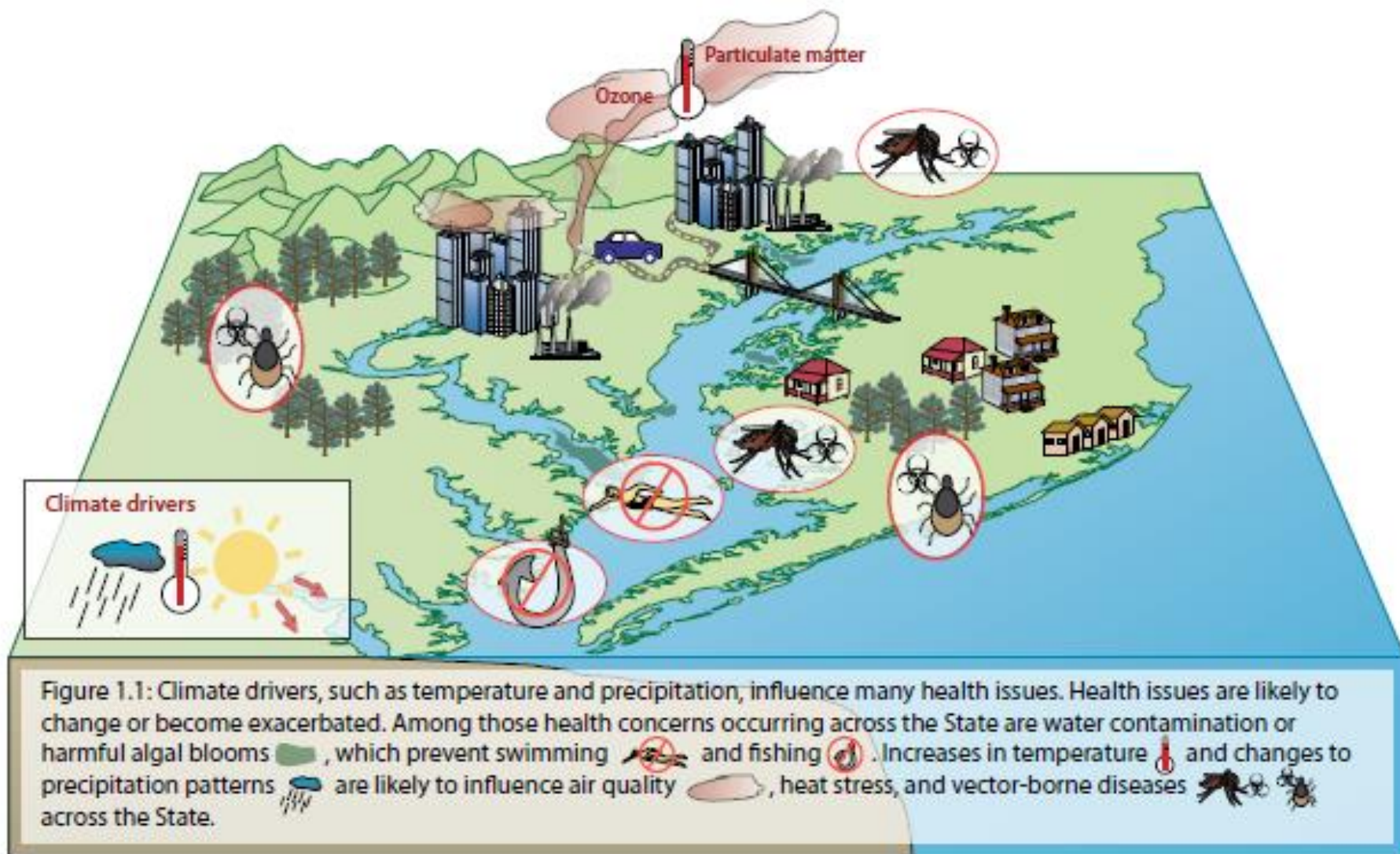
Maryland's Climate Change Action Plan

- Climate change will cause increases in heat stress, reduced air and water quality, and shifts in vector borne disease risk.
- Reducing impacts should focus on integrating climate into decisions affecting health and increasing preventive measures.
- Preventive measures depend on Maryland's capacity to track current disease patterns and project future threats to human health.



Maryland Public Health Climate Change Strategy



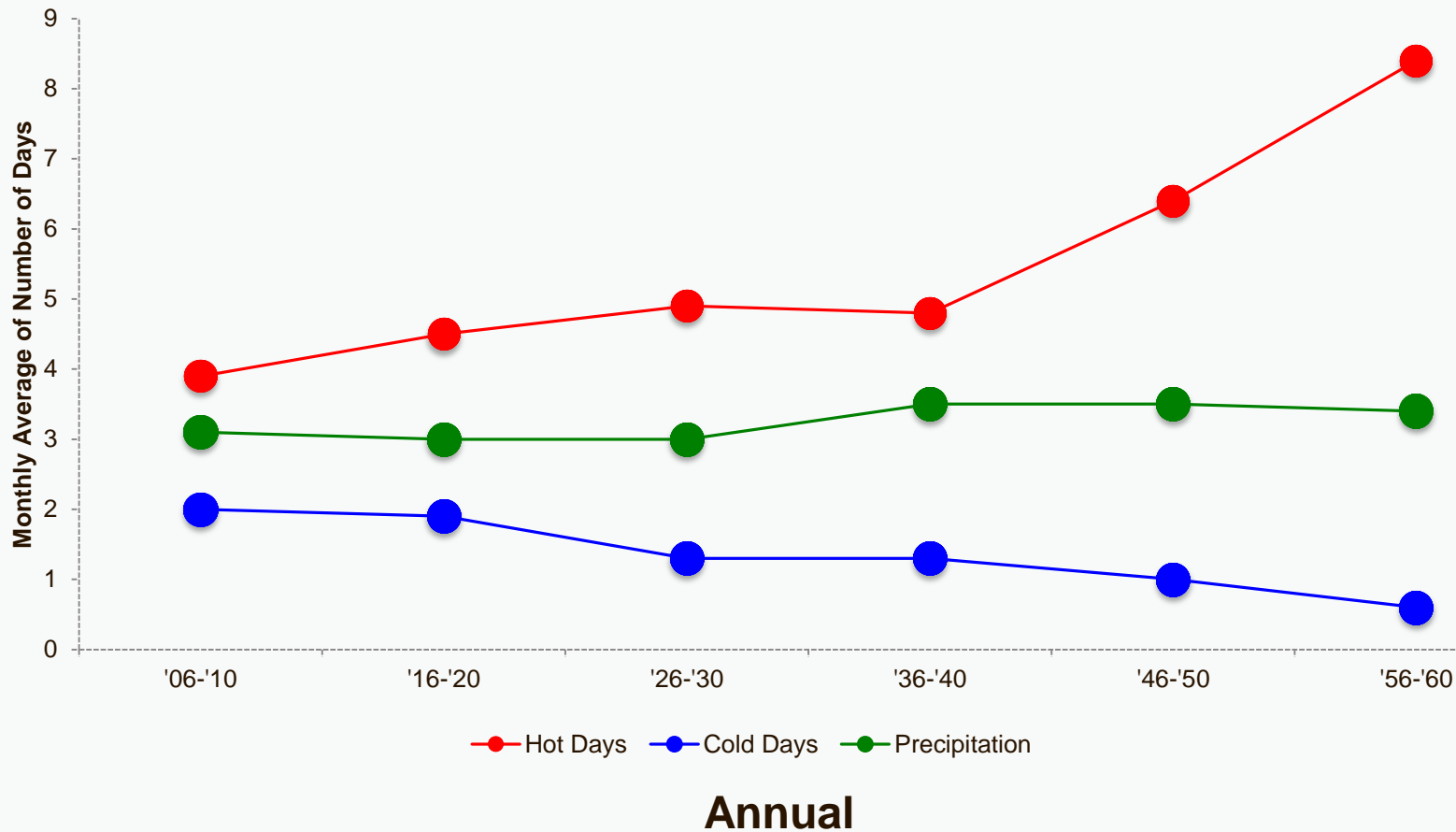




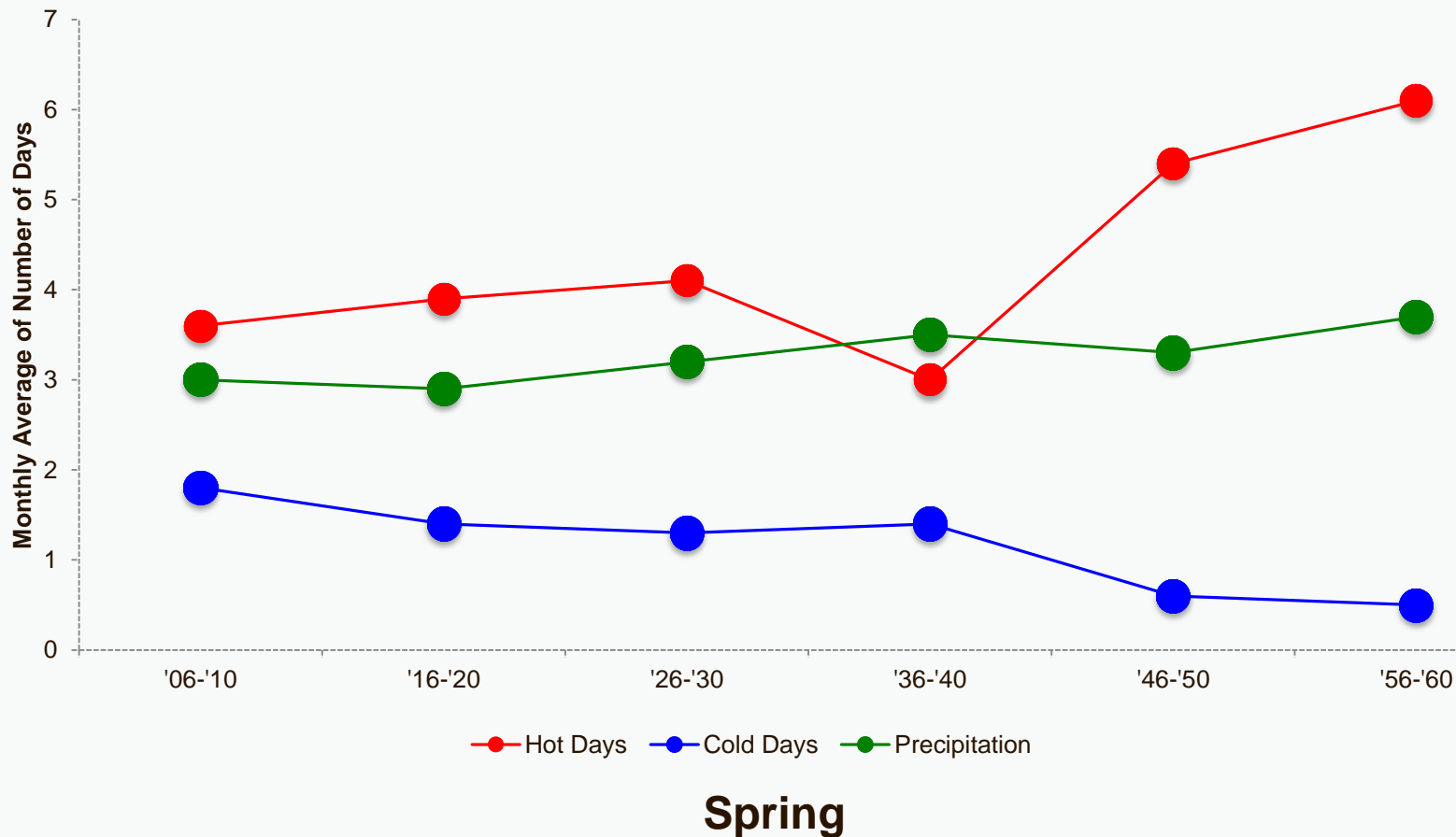
Three Examples

- Derecho and Extreme Weather Events
- Asthma
- Lyme Disease

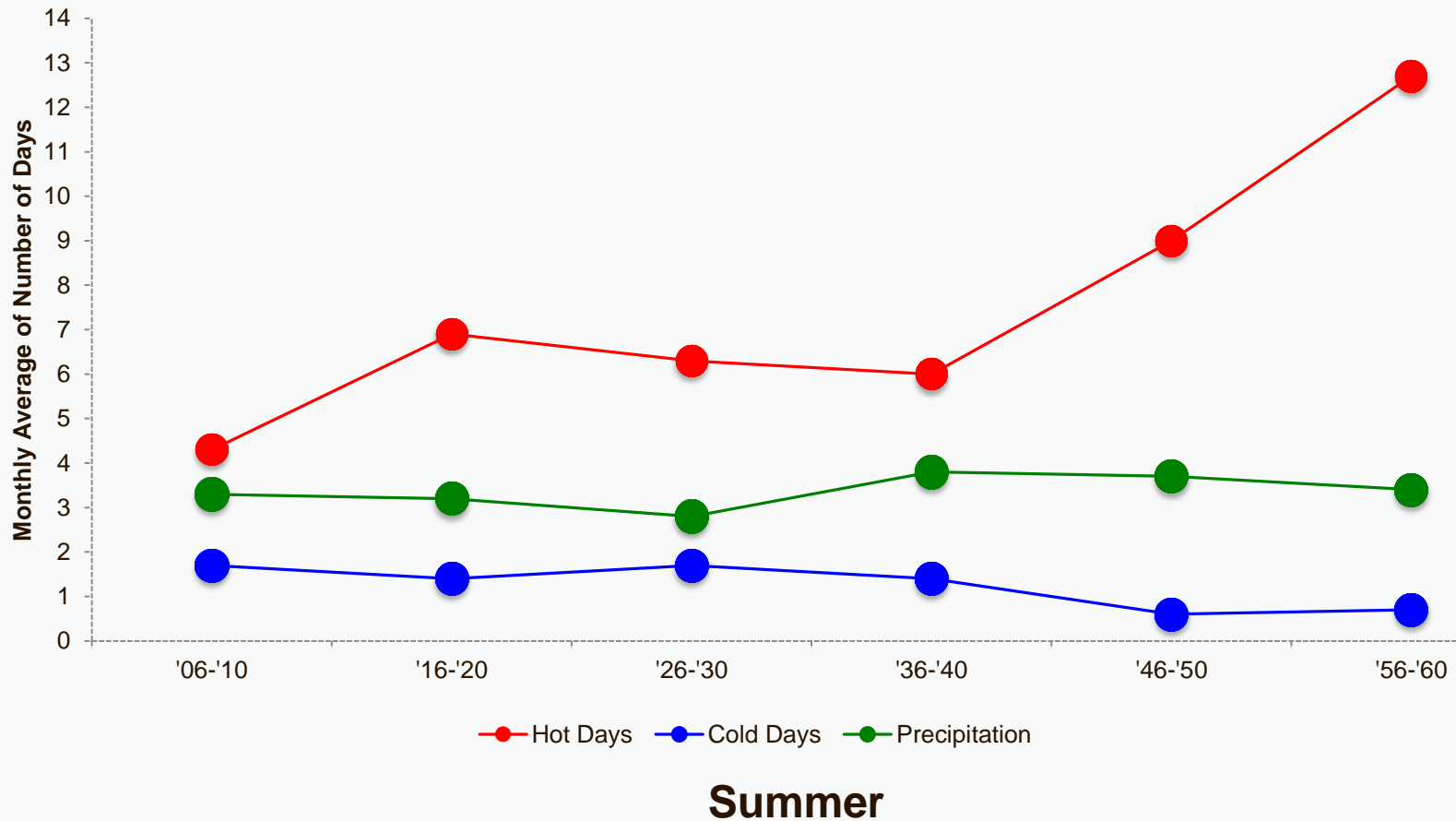
Climate Forecasts (10th Percentile)



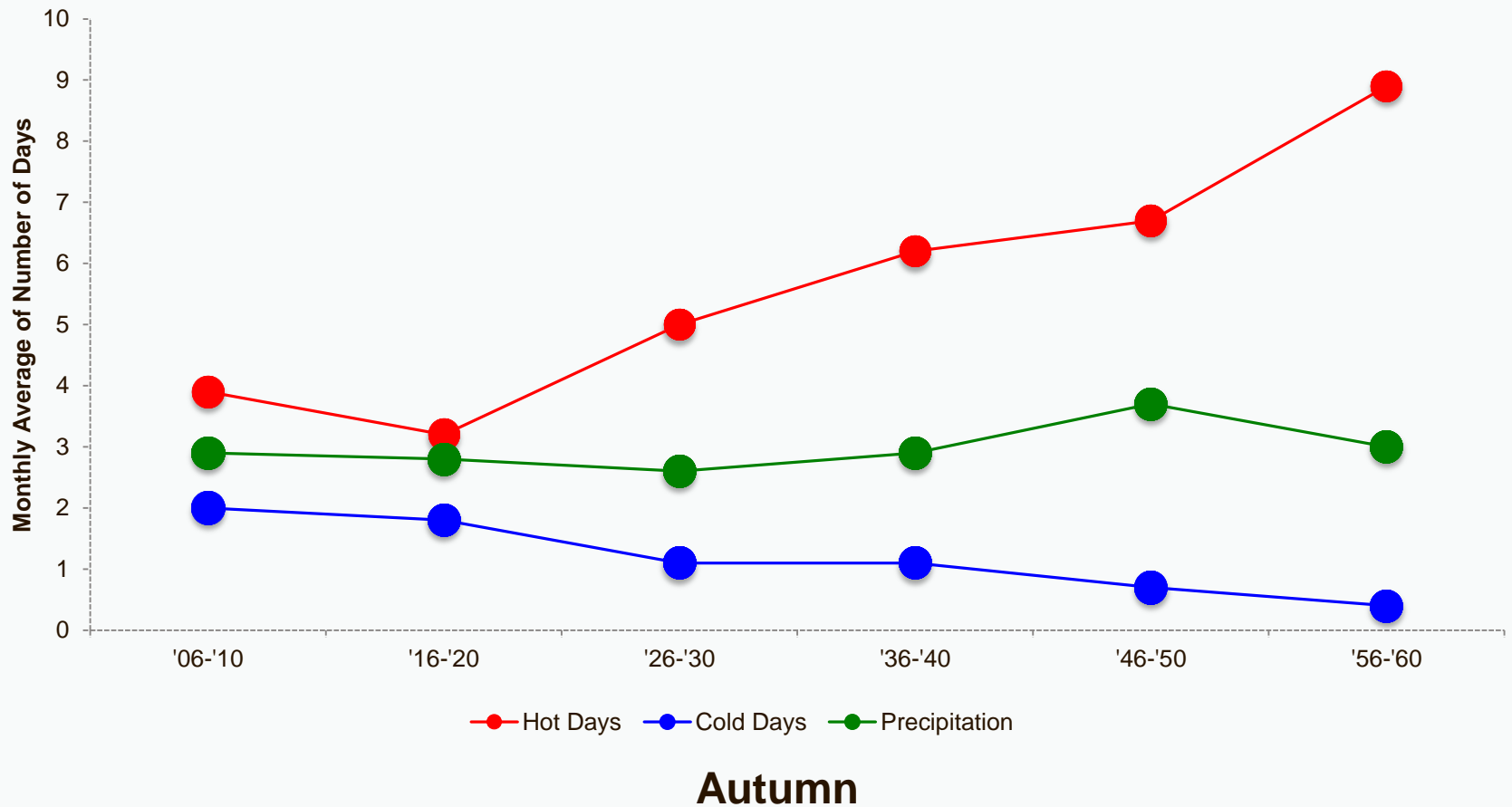
Climate Forecasts (10th Percentile)



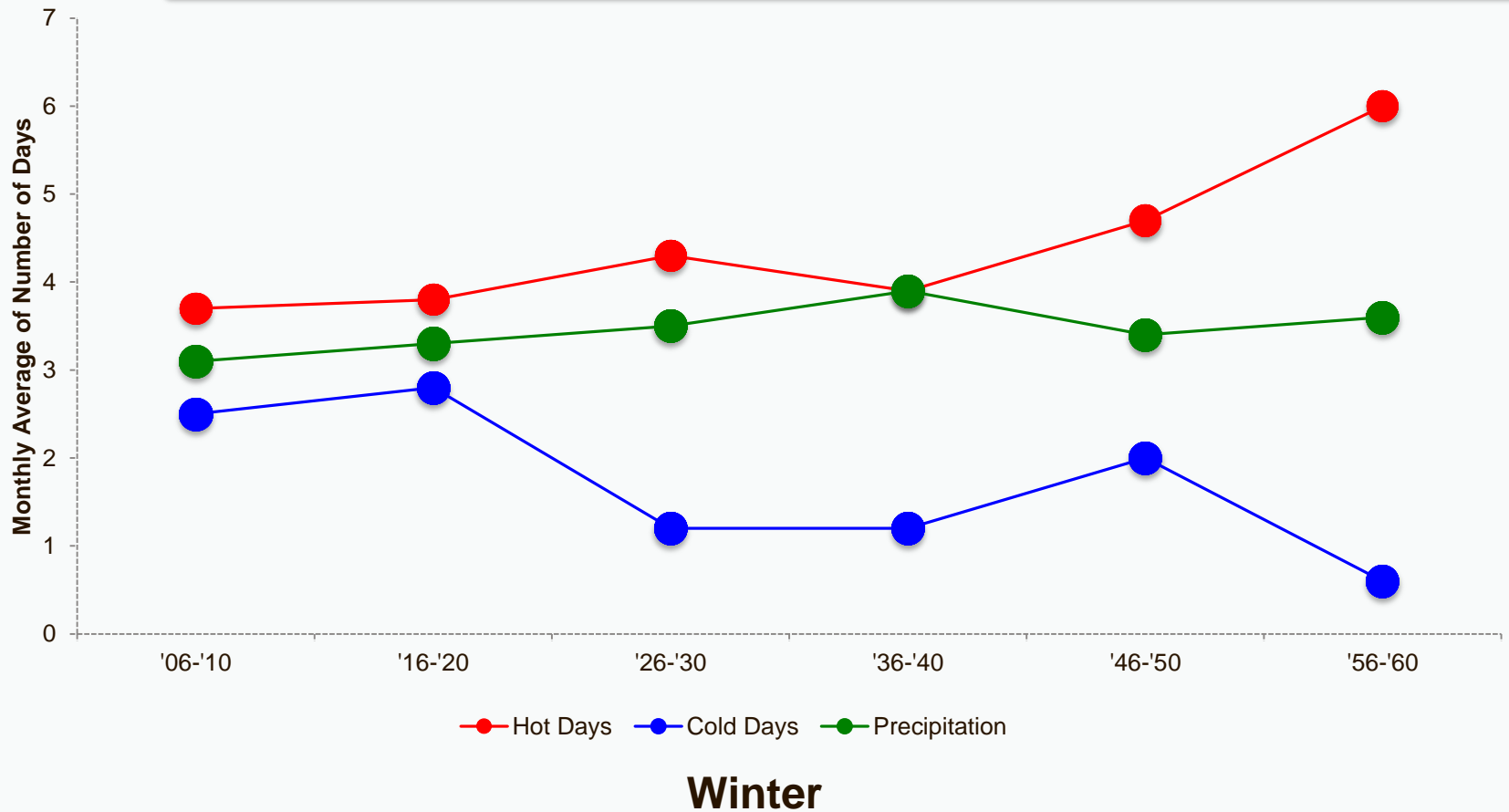
Climate Forecasts (10th Percentile)



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Climate Forecasts (10th Percentile)





What Does It All Mean?

- Easy to predict hotter summers lasting longer, increasing number of very hot days
- Potential for increase in precipitation, pollen, mold growth
- Predictions of vector-borne diseases, HAB events more complex, involving multi-factorial phenomena

What is the Value of Predictive Models?



- Way to engage the public in the discussion
- Doesn't necessarily alter public health mission – all hazards at all times
- Predictive models for weather better than other biological-social forecasts – better prepared for heat than other temperature-related phenomena